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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Fighting Commenced in Baden.

PRUSSIANS MASSED ON THE RHINE.

Families Leaving for Switzerland.

An Engagement at Saarbrucken.

A Large Force of French Repulsed.

THE PRUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

The Rhine to be Crossed Near Basle.

Count Bismarck Takes the Field.

Napoleon in Command of the Army.

STRENGTH OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

FRENCH EVACUATION OF ROME

Gen. Sheridan Not to be Allowed to Accompany the French Army.

Betting on the Result of the War.

Luxembourg Not Invaded by the French

The English Home Force Only 60,000 Men.

The Franco-Spanish Alliance.

Bismarck's Expose of the Secret Treaty.

South German States Adhere to the Geneva Convention.

Movements of Troops—Price of Breadstuff—Steamer Detained by the Prussian Authorities—Irish Sympathy with France Repressed—Thanks to Germans in America—Justification of England—Benedetti's Explanation—England and Russia to Put an Army in Belgium—Strong Words from England—Miscellaneous War News.

The French Troops Repulsed at Saarbrucken.

BERLIN, July 30, via LONDON, July 31, 12:30 A. M.—This morning the French attacked Saarbrucken with a large and superior force, but were vigorously repulsed.

SAARBRUCK, July 30.—Early this morning a large force of Bazaine's division and four pieces of artillery advanced to this position, apparently with the view of dislodging the Prussians. They made a force of volunteer guard, who had taken position a mile and a half from Saarbruck. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and after a sharp fight the French were repulsed and retreated, leaving one gun and loosing twenty men. The Prussians lost eight men.

The Two French Guns.

PARIS, July 30.—Captain Soulix, the inventor of the mitrailleur, has gone to the army to inspect the working of the weapon. The Government has resolved to form an army of volunteers of the National Guard of Seine. The entire gurd are to have new guns.

Thanks to American Germans.

BERLIN, July 30.—At a meeting at Cologne, to-day, addresses were adopted to the King of Prussia, Germany and the German American Union, and one of St. Louis, expressive of thanks for their aid in this impending war.

The address rejoices in the preservation or love of the fatherland by the Germans in the land great for its deeds, for the life of Washington and the death of Lincoln. The address, which has caused great enthusiasm, concludes as follows:

"You are still one with the fatherland. Awaken your enthusiasm against Cesarism which has extended to Mexico, which protects the land of revolution, and which desires to see the glorious Rhinefand with blood. For such love and encouragement we extend our hands. Fine Germany, our common mother; nor American, but German liberty."

The Prussian Programme.

LONDON, July 30—It is now thought that the Prussian army proposes to cross the Rhine from Baden into Prussian territory, about 15 miles below Basle. There is much activity in German military circles to-day.

Napoleon Assumes Command of the French Troops.

To-day the Emperor assumed command in chief of the army. He has been hard at work to-day with General Le Boeuf, arranging the necessary details. The Prince Imperial visited the camps to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm. The health of the army is perfect. No serious engagement has taken place as yet—all rumors to the contrary are false. It is reported on the best authority that the recent mission to Vienna was a complete success. Austria will not take any part in the presence of Italians in Rome, and will remain in accord with Italy.

All Quiet on the Emperor's Speech.

PARIS, July 30.—The French press, regardless of politics, praise the Emperor's address to the people.

The Price of Breadstuffs.

The prices of breadstuffs and other articles at Paris are nearly the same now as on the eve of the Austro-Prussian war.

The Steamer Artemus Detained by the Prussians.

LONDON, July 30—The steamer Artemus, belonging to Hull and laden with flax, is detained at Memil by the Prussians. The protest for her detention is now pending.

Irish Sympathy with France Repressed.

LONDON, July 30—The proposed Gallican demonstration at Limerick, to-morrow, is forbiddenly the English authorities. The Birmingham *Gazette* hints that the Irish affection for the French Emperor is nourished by the French Government.

Position of the French Army.

The French army is placed as follows: First Corps, Marshal MacMahon, at Strasbourg; Second Corps, General Frossard, at St. Avold; Third Corps, Marshal Bazaine, at Metz; Fourth Corps, General Comte L'Admirault, at Thionville; Fifth Corps, General Defailly, at Bitche; Sixth Corps, Marshal Canrobert, at Chalons; Seventh Corps, General Dumay, at Belfort; Eighth Corps, General Bourbaky, at the army headquarters.

Austria's Position.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria consults Italy on the attitude she has preserved. She is said to contemplate a nuncio to the Pope that the Concordat shall no longer be considered binding.

The Vienna Press.

Vienna journals complain that the King of Hanover and the Duchess of Nassau compromise Austria's neutrality by their intrigues, and say that the former should recall his legion.

Nothing New from the Frontier.

There is nothing new from the frontier of Germany.

English Neutrality.

BERLIN, July 30—It is officially stated that Lord Lofton, the British Ambassador, has gone to Potsdam, probably to escape discussion upon the tentative proposal by the English in a very extraordinary fashion.

Killed in a Skirmish at Niederbronn.

LONDON, July 30.—Winslow, an English officer in the Baden service, was killed in the skirmish at Niederbronn.

No Advices from the Army at the French War Office.

PARIS, July 31.—The French War office receive no advices of any engagement or movement of troops in force up to one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent.

The Needle Gun Versus the Chassepot.

The reported skirmish of the 25th gave some idea of the comparative merits of the needle gun and Chassepot, though owing to the shortness of the affair, the test is not complete. The Prussians commenced to fire at a distance of 800 metres, and their fire fell short 300 metres. The French fired almost simultaneously, and some Prussians were killed.

Instructions on the Publication of War News.

Minister Ollivier informed the representatives of the press yesterday that the Government would place no restrictions on the publication or reports of accomplished facts.

Never Approved the Secret Treaty.

Le Soir says the Emperor never approved or accepted the basis of the so-called Secret Treaty, alleged to have been drawn up by Count Benedetti, and that Bismarck's prompting the idea was certainly odious to him.

The Command of the National Guard.

The National Guard of Paris have been placed under command of Barquay D'Hilliers.

French Priests Arrested on the Frontier.

French priests have been arrested on the German frontier on the charge of sanding plans of the fortresses to the enemy.

The General Disarmament Question.

The Paris journals call attention to the fact that no contradiction has appeared of the statement made that the French Government sought through Lord Clarendon to effect a general disarmament, which Bismarck refused to accede to.

The Policy of the English Government Denounced.

LONDON July 31.—Excitement over England's position continues, and the Government's policy is denounced. It is thought the Government will introduce a supplementary war budget.

Rumored Fighting at Forbach!

There are rumors of fighting to-day in the vicinity of Forbach.

Bismarck's Expose of the Secret Treaty.

BERLIN, July 31.—The *Anzeiger* publishes circulars addressed by Count Bismarck, on the 26th instant, to the representatives of Prussia at the courts of neutral powers. The document gives the following expose of the secret negotiations between France and Prussia: "Before the Danish war," says Count Bismarck, "the French legation at Berlin urged an alliance between France and Prussia, for the purpose of mutual aggrandizement. France anticipated the war with Austria as a consequence of the Danish war, and made overtures relative to the rectification of the Luxemburg frontier of 1814, the acquisition of Saarbourg and Landau, when a broader settlement of the boundary question on the basis of the Rhine frontier was concluded. These instances, in May 1866, took the form of a proposition for an alliance, offensive and defensive. The manuscript, the original of which is in the foreign office here, of these propositions, is as follows:

"First, Should a Congress of the Powers assemble, Italy is to have Venetia and Prussia the Duchies.

"Second. Should the Congress disagree, an alliance, offensive and defensive, will be made between France and Prussia.

"Third. Prussia is to open hostilities against Austria within ten days after the dissolution of the Congress.

"Fourth, Should no Congress meet, Prussia is to attack Austria within thirty days after the signature of the present treaty.

"Fifth. Napoleon is to begin hostilities against Austria as soon as Prussia begins, dispatching 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine.

"Sixth, No separate treaty shall be made by either power with Austria, and when a joint treaty is made, the following are to be the conditions: First, Venetia to go to Italy; second, Prussia to select German territory at will for annexations, the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight millions; third, France to receive as compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia, the Rhine frontier, in all cases, declined the propositions. The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded, Bismarck again betrayed the desire to restore the equilibrium and made several proposals looking to a combination affecting the integrity of the States bordering on France. During one of these conversations, Benedetti denied the existence of the secret treaty project, which has just been made public, and which Bismarck has kept ever since. This accounts for the handwriting. Benedetti also denied the existence of the proposed treaty to the Emperor's Government at the time, but the proposition was promptly rejected. Benedetti adds that the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismarck's plans, but

ar Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIITH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE "organ" makes haste to deny its master. In the last issue the following particular notice was given:

No one in this office has received any communication of message, either written or verbal, from the Hon. S. Hugh Cameron. No one has written one word to this Journal at his request, nor has any one conveyed to us his wishes in relation to any subject that could be construed into the attempt to influence the action of this county. Any one who insinuates anything to the contrary is too base to be characterized in these columns.

When the "organ" is ashamed to confess CAMERON the odor surrounding him must indeed be bad. But it will nevertheless pipe whenever SIMON gives the cue.

THE foreign steamers arriving this week will settle the question of the amount of our securities returned here as the result of the war panic in Europe. Up to the present time the amount has not been considerable; and it is a significant fact that Wall street operators who sold out intending to buy at lower rates abroad, have found it necessary to buy at home. Within the next ten days the question whether Europe will retake or send back upon us her investments in American securities will be solved. At present no serious apprehension of an unfavorable solution appears to be entertained.

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, on which CAMERON managed to get himself appointed for Pennsylvania, is holding meetings and laying out work. It is to be hoped that the members of the Committee understand that CAMERON has no other idea of Republicanism in Pennsylvania than his own advancement, and that whatever power is given to him to exercise will be used to that end and nothing else. It is probable that some of the members do not understand old Winnebago, and that a comprehensive review of his history, commencing with the Indian agency, would be interesting to them, as would also a minute account of CAMERON's expulsion by Mr. LINCOLN from his Cabinet. Senator WILSON, who is the chairman of the committee, if he will, can furnish both, especially the latter, recent circumstances having made him entirely familiar with all the particulars. It certainly does not speak well for the morals of our politics that the greatest corruptionist the country has ever produced should be recognized as an equal on a National Congressional Committee. We beseech them not to suppose that CAMERONISM is the true gauge of Pennsylvania Republicanism as preached and practiced by the masses of the party.

THE Commission to be appointed by the Secretary of War, under the late act of Congress, to examine and report to the next session on the subject of the requisite water way to be left by all bridges crossing the Ohio river, will consist, we have been told, of General WETZEL, Colonel W. MILNER ROBERTS and Colonel MERRILL, now in charge of the Ohio river improvement. These gentlemen having been officially connected with the Government works upon the river for removal of obstructions and improve the navigation, are especially qualified for the intelligent discharge of the duties connected with this Commission, and will constitute a Board who understand how to preserve our invaluable commercial highway from impediments to its free use. Such peculiarly fit appointments look like a determination on the part of the Secretary to see that existing grievances shall be ascertained and removed, and that justice shall be done on all sides. We hope that Interested parties here and elsewhere along the river will take care that the proper courtesies are extended to the members of the Commission when on their round of duty, and that every information is furnished them which they may need.

THE London *Spectator*, in the fewest words, expresses not only the average English view of the war, but of dispassionate observers in general: "Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years, of misery, in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE that without it his boy's succession would not be clear." It is for this that a "long and hotly contested" war has been precipitated. It is not necessary to exalt Prussia to admit this view of the origin and purpose of the struggle. She, too, has her sins, and no doubt among them is a certain amount of faithlessness in diplomacy towards that the father of "the single child" not to be allowed to go unpunished. But if Prussia has been guilty of anything in this line worse than the part of France in the matter of the secret treaty, it has not yet been made apparent to the outside world. It is only by convulsions and upheavals like the present that we are permitted to know how kings and emperors carry on their trade, in what manner the world the is governed, and what great wars are for.

KENTUCKIANS have threatened that the negro shall not vote in that State in the election to-day, because the laws of Kentucky do not recognize colored men as citizens; that the right of suffrage is denied and that Congress passed no law on the subject. Democratic leaders unblushingly proclaim these sophistries, declaring that Congress did nothing to protect the black man's rights. As it is likely that in some regions of Kentucky this doctrine will be practiced and the negro vote denied, it all may result in giving said "Democratic rulers" the knowledge that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the National Constitution have indeed passed, and that Congress has enacted the laws requisite to secure the enforcement of said amendments. Doubtless it will be sport for a Kentuckian at the polls, surrounded by his fellow bullies, to prevent a black man from voting. But that sport will be dearly paid for when the sprig of chivalry shall be tried in the United States courts and, according to the law fined $500 damages to the negro for depriving him of his right to vote, and also to the penalty of the $500, with imprisonment. Such a trial would have a salutary influence upon the "Democratic leader" in informing him that as yet Kentucky law is subordinate to United States law.

AS THE result of the "sober second thought," American securities have recovered two per cent. of the decline of twelve per cent., in consequence of the war in Europe, and the inference is, that, as nothing but the true estimate of the character of our securities could have stopped the decline and caused the rebound to commence, so we may, with considerable confidence, conclude that the "bottom" has been touched, with a rational probability of a gradual advance in the principal foreign markets of American securities. Having begun to recover in the face of the absolute certainty of tremendous European conflicts, there is the feeling in the prospect, not even of a fierce and protracted war, to lead to the belief that they will become the favorite investment of foreign capital. This, we believe, is the sum and substance of the better judgment of close observers of the financial prospect. At the same time, so far as our broadcasts are concerned, it is absolutely certain that there will be a steady demand at good prices, whereby at the very least will be balanced the increased prices we will be compelled to pay for imported articles consumed in this country. That, on the whole, this country will be the gainer by the upheaval in Europe, is hardly possible, though a temporary activity will doubtless be imparted to particular branches of trade.

THE LATE FRENCH MINISTER.

The lamentable death of M. PARADOL, the French Minister, still continues to be the subject of conversation in society and of comment in the newspapers. Each of the several theories of the suicide suggested on its occurrence still finds advocates, which shows that the circumstances of the case and the statements already published by members of the legation of which the deceased was chief, are not universally known. We now recur to the subject merely to mention two or three facts which we find in the weekly edition of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of the 30th of July.

In frequent prolonged conversations with M. PARADOL, the Marquis de CHAMBRUN, a resident of Washington for many years, was much struck with the excitement apparent in his manner. He spoke confusedly of the difficult situation in which he had been placed by events, expressed his desire to resign and return to France, and complained of the excessive heat, and of the general discomfort it caused him. To M. CHAMBRUN's assurance that the task before him would be found agreeable and easy to fulfil, PARADOL replied: "All that is very well, my friend, but how is my position changed by it? I suffer extreme anxiety." The impression left on M. CHAMBRUN's mind by these interviews was that the Minister was on the point of being attacked by some disease, perhaps typhoid fever, but the suspicion of intended suicide never occurred to him. On the evening before his death the minister having called on the Secretary of State, Mr. FISH noticed the nervous agitation which was too violent to be concealed. He said to his visitor, "You do not appear well, sir; I suppose that this exceptionally severe heat affects you; you are evidently suffering from the extreme heat." "The heat! the heat! the heat! it makes me suffer horribly," was the reply, and as long as he remained, he gave signs of his distressed condition. Readers are familiar with the fact of the purchase of the pistols; they know how M. PARADOL bought a single weapon, saying that one would answer his purpose, and how he afterwards returned to the store and bought another. The possibility that one might miss fire seems to have occurred to him after his first purchase, and this actually happened, as was indicated by the state in which the second pistol was found.

It appears that the English female servant, who had accompanied him from France, heard noises at night in the house they occupied in Washington, which convinced her that it was haunted. When she spoke of her fears to M. PARADOL, he, instead of smiling at her alarm, told her that he had heard the same noises, and added that he was resolved to change his residence.

In regard to the cause of the attack of insanity under a paroxysm of which M. PARADOL destroyed himself, some uncertainty will probably always exist. Enough, however, is known to warrant the confident to set aside some of the explanations which have been assigned. It was not mortification produced by the coldness of former friends. It was not remorse for having forsaken the political party with which he once acted. It was not bitter repentance for having accepted office under the imperial Government. It was not intolerable horror resulting from the conviction that the Government of which he was a servant had plunged his country into an unjust and unnecessary war. While in New York, immediately after his arrival in this country, M. PARADOL was unmistakably in the enjoyment of his customary health and brilliant intellectual faculties. And an unobjectionable witness who was admitted to his society there at that time, testifies that, while deeply regretting the war which had been so suddenly declared, the French Minister entertained and expressed decided and entire confidence in the justice of the cause for which France had drawn the sword. The mass of the nation are, we doubt, not as grateful as Italians can be, for the advantages of the French alliance. It may be said that the Prussians gave them Venetia, and thus established a claim upon their kindness. To which reminder the Italians reply, by saying that in the Austrian war the Prussians received from the Italians as much if not more than they gave them. They ask what Prussia has done for Italy? In the matter of Venetia they owe as much gratitude to us as we owe to them. Did it not materially help them to win the victory of Sadowa that we held two hundred thousand Austrians in check far from the theatre of battle? An incontestible reciprocity of good offices. But in no case can we ever forget that to France we owe our unity. We may add that by handing over Rome all parties in Italy of any importance may be made the enthusiastic friends of France.

MUCH surprise was naturally created by the announcement that the President would in a few days leave his cool retreat at Long Branch to visit St. Louis. An explanation is afforded, however, in the further statement that the object of the President is to escape from the persecutions of SIMON CAMERON, who has organized a formidable movement of politicians of his school to induce Gen. GRANT to break up his Cabinet so as to place in it a Cameronite from Pennsylvania. The principal argument intended to be used is, that such a step is necessary to carry the State at the October election; in other words, to enable CAMERON to control the politics of Pennsylvania so as to make his re-election to the United States Senate certain. CAMERON is never content with a fair share, but whenever that much is accorded to him he at once becomes bold to demand the control of the whole. The "cold shoulder" which the President has turned to CAMERON is an indication that he will have to be content with what he has got.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The St. Louis police are waging extensive war against all dogs, not the working people, among whom there have been recently three deaths from hydrophobia, stone them for catching dogs.

The Texas Governor has signed the bill granting the right of way through the State to Fremont's El Paso Railroad.

The Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Burlington and Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads have instructed their agents not to receive buffalo robes on their Missouri river terminal without the certificate of the commanding officer of the post or district from whence they come, stating distinctly that the robes were not obtained from Indians that land, or were now suffering with, the small-pox.

The yacht Sappho, thrice victor over the Cambria, left Queenstown two days after the races and is now expected in New York.

The Maine Sons of Temperance resolved at their State meeting last week in favor of independent political action.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ecuador lately burst her boiler just out of the port of Sulpe, South America, and soon sank, killing nine persons.

Clarke & Co., having been promised $30,000 annually for ten years by Buenos Ayres, ask a $15,000 one of Chili, wherefore the will connect Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres by a telegraph line over the Cordilleras.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias has resolved to admit no one not recommending all allegiance to the Supreme Pythian Knighthood.

The demand for cars on the Cincinnati and Baltimore road to move grain passing Eastward, is unprecedented in the United States.

Authentic information from Virginia is to the effect that the Democrats of that State propose to re-district the State so as to throw the first Congressional District into obstinate, more represented by Republicans, into the hands of the Democracy, and thus secure a united Democratic delegation from the Old Dominion. The plan is to call a special session of the Legislature about the middle of September so that the gerrymandering can be done before the fall elections.

Over $500,000, it is said, was lost in New York on the Dauntless defeat.

An account of the Nathan murder says of the bloody finger marks on the murdered man's garments, what is very curious in every case, only the fingers and thumb can be made out, as though the murderer had lost a finger.

A Pottsville, Pa., dispatch says: After four months of suspension in the anthracite region, a compromise has been effected between the operators and their miners, and work will be generally resumed on Monday next. It will require about a week, however, for all the collieries to get fully at work.

A strong undercurrent of anti-Tammany feeling is reported in New York, and if Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats unite they may make a stout fight, though Tammany controls both parties nicely, and has gone great odds. The Eighteenth ward anti-Tammany Democrats have nominated Sheriff O'Brien for Mayor and urge other wards to initiate.

Colonel Strother, the new Superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary, has again erected a whipping post in the Penitentiary yard.

It is just discovered that the middle point of St. Peter's dome and that of the portico lack nearly five feet of coinciding.

The first plow ever made in America was invented by Charles Newbold, of New Jersey, and patented in 1797.

About ten days ago, Frank Bellel, discovering the half decomposed body of a man floating in the river at Saginaw, fished it in his boat and took it to shore. Since that moment he has been suffering with a deadly nausea, and no food or other nourishment will remain for an instant within his stomach. Nor does the absence of food relieve him from the horrible retchings that agonize his frame, and his death is greatly feared.

Tagh-kanic Falls, near Cayuga Lake, is the highest cataract in New York, the fall being two hundred and sixteen feet, without obstruction.

The numerous New York bar tenders are organizing a mutual benefit society.

An Illinois paper says that when it's a man was really dead, burned him with a hot iron.

The revenue cutters John A. Dix at Detroit, and Andrew Johnson at Milwaukee, are getting ready to sail.

The Republic of Columbia has appropriated $100 000 to found normal schools.

The Chinese at San Francisco wished to import some of their drugs for medicines, being dried snakes, centipedes, various kinds of bugs, the fortus of an antelope, extract of animals, such as rats, dogs, wolves, &c., but the Custom House Examiner refused to pass them as unfit for use. Secretary Boutwell decides that the Chinese have a right to import certain properties poisonous to the human system if properly administered, and perceives no objection to their being admitted.

Twelve millions of cigars are imported annually into the United States.

The Secretary of War has issued an order, which is conspicuously posted in the War Department, prohibiting all officers and clerks on duty in the bureaus of the department from exhibiting any table, statement, or paper belonging to the official records, or giving any information respecting the business of the department, without in each case obtaining, in writing of the chief of the bureau concerned. When E. M. Stanton was Secretary of War, a similar order was issued, but only the signature of the Secretary, in writing, was recognized then.

The Cambria sailed 2,861 miles, the Dauntless 2,963. The former made but 36 miles on the last day, against 186 by the latter.

In his official proclamation, announcing the ratification of the Illinois constitution, Governor Palmer decares that "on and after the 8th day of August, A. D. 1870, the aforesaid constitution, and the laws made thereunder, in pursuance thereof, will become the supreme law of the State of Illinois." This seems to settle that question.

The Mississippi Legislature has chartered the "National Fertilizing Emigration" company of the United States, capital, $6,000,000, to introduce actual settlers in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, upon its large area of rented lands. The bill was passed, it is favored by a genial climate, which gives it superior advantages over any other section. Offices are to be established throughout this country and Europe.

In India, with more miles of railway in operation in 1869 than in 1868, the net receipts fell off £1,670.

Fifteen firms, representing the whole jobbing boot and shoe trade of St. Louis, have contracted with the National Dispatch line, to transport all their freight from the East during the coming year.

The eighteenth annual report of the trustees of the Boston public library gives the total number of books as 169,573, an increase of 7,773 since the last report. During the year 22,851 persons have drawn books, an average daily circulation of 917, which is by far the largest average ever reached. On this large number of books but 26, or one out of every 8,647, have been lost. The reading room has also been as well patronized as ever, having visited it, nearly 26,000 more than the previous year.

Lowell, Mass, at an estimated cost of from $1,25 000 to $1,062 000 has to change the base of its water supply from Beaver brook to the Merrimac river, above Pawtucket Falls.

In Oswego, New York, Thursday, five persons died from intemperance, viz: a policeman, a saloon keeper, a hotel keeper, "a respectable and influential citizen," "an old man."

The Foreign Board in Pekin has ordered that only treaty Power merchants can open emigration agencies, only treaty Power ships can carry emigrants, and that as the only to treaty Power countries such contract emigrants can proceed. By this order the Convention of 1866, rejected by both France and England at the time, is practically enforced as a prohibition of the coolie trade at the treaty ports, becomes a law of the empire, binding upon the native local authorities. Under the new rule, the traffic in human beings has not ceased to be lucrative, and the lawful emigration of natives to the various States being confined to Hong Kong may soon become a monopoly in American hands.

Women have gained another foothold. For a long time have they endeavored to get into the University of Michigan, and last winter they triumphed so far as lectures, and rights of all departments except the medical. The doctors opposed the medical coeducation of the sexes, saying: "Having in view not only the indelicacy of the subjects, but the instruction, by necessary topics, but, also that we deem of equal consideration the difficulty of restraining improprieties of department, and checking insurgencies, natural to young men when they meet and assembled in a common lecture room." Experience elsewhere was quoted in support of this view and a called session of the University Regents, July 25, confirmed the medical faculty's plan for separate instruction for females.

It is reported that the New York National Stock Exchange is in the throes of dissolution. This institution was organized some two years ago, at the time when Erie was thrown out of the New York Stock Board, and was then known as the Erie Exchange. Business has not been very profitable of late, and some of the proceedings have been quite entertaining. It is reported that on Tuesday the Executive Committee were instructed to sell the lease, which has nearly eighteen months to run, to the highest bidder. When this is done the National stock Exchange will be among the things that were.

The steamer "Virgin," built in England, during the late war, for a blockade runner, at a cost of $120,000, was sold at public auction at the Navy Yard Thursday, on a peremptory sale ordered by Secretary Boutwell, to Captain Elbert Hubbard, of Boston, for Mobile, for $9,300. Mr. Stannard had only one competitor, a son of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York. The "Virgin" was seized in Mobile Bay in 1864, and shortly after sold for $6,500 to a party who subsequently became a Government detailer. The steamer was seized at New Orleans as part of his assets, and has been in the possession of the Department at that place.

The amount of gold and silver in the United States previous to the war has been variously estimated. We think that it is entirely safe to assume that at the close of the war, as the basis of the paper circulation of $367,000,000, would make an entire circulation of $467,000,000, and about 11½ per cent. per head on the population of 1860. But the United States now have a population of 40,000,000, a greenback and national bank note circulation of upwards of $800,000,000 and coin in use for the payment of duties and for the transactions of commerce of at least $150,000,000, an aggregate of $750,000,000, or about $18 75 per man.

PERSONAL.

Whittier thus delicately compliments Napoleon III:

"Base gambler for Napoleon's crown,
Remorse on his dead renown,
That fearful night
Crowned scar dal, loathed of God and man."

Mrs. Bitchie repeats her story that noble ladies in London whose livelis are symmetrical have no afoot them as drawing room ornaments.

A writer saying that "the man back of the needle gun won he great victories for Prussia," quotes secretary Stanton as saying: "The best invention for killing was made by God Almighty, when he created a man. I would rather have one good soldier with a single charge in his gun determined to kill somebody, than a new recruit armed with a repeater, and followed by a wagon load of ammunition."

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, and Judge B. S. Edwards having declined to return their salaries as taxable income, basing their action upon a decision of the United States Supreme Court, Assessor Baker referred the whole matter to Commissioner Delano, who instructed him to at once proceed to make assessments of their salaries.

The Duke of Argyle spends his pocket money on flying machines, but has not yet flown.

Miss Abby Baker is appointed Librarian of the Treasury Department, vice S. A. Lee, Esq., resigned.

The Secretary of War has contracted with Henry K. Brown, of Newburg, N. Y., for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, at the cost of $70,000, the statue to be placed on Franklin square in Washington.

The Republican Central Club has nominated Horace Greeley for Governor.

General Alvin Schoeff, who was removed from the Patent Office at Washington, for alleged complicity in the cadetship sales, has been exonerated and reinstated in his office.

Don Juan Cruz Benevente has been appointed Minister in Peru, from Bolivia, and accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary in the United States of America to assist at the conferences to be held in Washington.

T. N. Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*, left New York, Thursday, to carry to the British Government our ratification of the naturalization treaty.

The Academy of Sciences of the Imperial Institute of France has presented the Lalande prize, a great gold medal, to Prof. J. C. Watson, director of the Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Observatory, for the discovery of nine planetoids.

One Rev. J. S. Haven, of Burlington, N. J., writes to the papers to inform us how that Edgar A. Poe did not write the "Raven." It's a somewhat doubtful tale.

Over 800 New Yorkers have petitioned Governor Hoffman to pardon John Real, the murderer.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* London correspondent writes that Mosley's recall on the knowledge that the deed has been consummated will be hailed with intense delight be all circles of perhaps Dublin Castle, from the Minister's own immediate section.

The American-Heidelberg duellist is Samuel E. Stone, of Lowell, and Dr. Von Langenbeck so severely that the German students have concluded to let him alone.

In one Saratoga hotel the guests represent $150,000,000; at another, $200,000,000.

Twelve "distinguished United States Senators" are to contribute a series of articles for Bonner's *Ledger*, the first being Anthony upon the "Dow Rebellion."

Nilsson sails for America August 27.

It is now said that John Morrissey is the chief backer of Mesdames Woodhull, Claflin & Co.

John Sheffield, the celebrated English athlete, known all over the United States as the man of the one hundred feats, died in New York from cholera, Saturday.

Gen. Vlangaly, Russian Minister to China, was in New York Thursday.

Rev. Dr. E. D. S. Prime, of the *Observer*, has arrived in New York from a year's foreign tour.

There is a talk in Spain of replacing M. Maurice Roberts, the Spanish Plenipotentiary at Washington, by Mr. Sickles.

The irrepressible John C. Abbott is defending the cause of his pattern saint, Napoleon, in a Hartford, Ct., paper.

COUNTER-PLOTS IN CUBA.

Negotiations to Elect a Rival President and to Surrender to Spain.

A correspondent at Havana, under date of July 13, writes to the New York *Times* now, for the first time, making public one of the most important events in the history of the Cuban war, if it is reliable. When Captain General Rodas visited Puerto Principe it was to treat with the insurgent leaders, who wished to come to understandings with Spain and the Spanish Captain General. These Cuban Generals were General Arteaga, father and son; General Frederico Castellanos, General Carneado Pinson, General Quesada, and a score in law of Arteaga, together with a number of less prominent rebel leaders.

Several interviews took place between the titulars and the Spaniards, a treaty being observed in the district meanwhile. The plan was to make General Gabriel Fortern leader of a counter revolution, and have him elected president of the Republic of Cuba, which, when he should make overtures to Spain to surrender. Fortern, however, though a native Spaniard, is married to the proprietress of two large estates, and is avaricious, so he declined his decision day after day. Negotiations continued for six weeks, the Fortern party demanding a written pardon before presenting themselves, and also a written guarantee to be permitted to reside in the country unmolested, or to be allowed to embark for any foreign country, and that of the United States, to which Rodas only. The Captain General said they could surrender at some Spanish post, and from there ask the mercy of the Spanish, that he (Rodas) would refuse to grant it, but he pledged his word of honor to issue the necessary orders that all persons applying for a pardon, or endeavoring to escape, should there be embarked on any foreign vessel and sent to any country they might choose to reside in. Meanwhile President Cespedes had not the force to invade the district, the Marquis, and could only sow dissentions and send an envoy to the United States to set there against the Fortern party, which had already sent several agents to this country. The General-in-Chief, in case their plan should be consummated.

The Captain of a coasting schooner reports in Havana that the insurgent General-in-Chief Quesada, Arteaga, Arteaga's son and his son-in-law have been assassinated. The *Diario* does not vouch for the report, and at headquarters nothing in relation to it has become known.

If the negotiations fail the responsibility will rest upon the most stupid man in the Spanish army, General Rodas, who succeeded Jo-Chief of the Central Department, a *protege* of General Prim, who has been sent out to win the rank of Lieutenant General. To accomplish this he has marched 6 000 men for an easy victory into the negotiating district, in which several hundred non-combatant families reside and where the Fortern party is small. This move, independent of Rodas, will excite the populace there against Spain and defeat the Fortern plans.

GOT ENOUGH OF CAMERON.

General Grant Going to St. Louis to Flank Old Winnebago.

A Washington letter, dated Washington, July 28, says: "A private letter received here from Long Branch, from a quarter entitled to credit, says that the President's sudden intention of visiting St. Louis is to escape the importunate movement of politicians who desire to impress upon him the necessity of remodeling his Cabinet so as to give Pennsylvania a representative, in order that the October election may be carried in that State. Simon Cameron, it is said, originated the movement, and the President has a knowledge of it time to escape. However, the letter adds, he will return to Long Branch. Long Branch that he is enjoying himself, and that he is free from all official embarrassments pressing wishing to consult with him than he expected.

CAPTAIN JOHN MOODY an old English sailor, has conceived of and built at his own expense the boat for saving life at sea, which we illustrate. It is a vessel that the inventor claims can be moved in and abide any sea without shipping water. Four equal projections or rays proceed from a circular deck in the centre, wherein are the cabins, and which is protected by iron bulwarks sloping outward. Clearing valves and water-tight compartments are thought to make buoyancy and upsetting or foundering utterly impossible. The main idea of the vessel would be as an ocean telegraph ship, a cable being stretched from one such floating station to another across the ocean, but besides this, other uses are possible. If the invention succeeds as well as the model in the Thames indicates. These are: First, floating batteries for harbors, rivers, and roadsteads, and other situations where they may aid established forts. This was proposed before the United States Senate Committee about two years ago. Second, a full-ocean floating steamship depot, with instruments for signaling to, and communicate with their owners, using it as a pilot, office or storehouse or rendezvous for all of the Captain's fleet. Third, a floating hotel on the same principle as the station itself. Third, a light-house, floating and fixed, for the sea and road, raised from the center of gravity which is found to be about thirty feet, and which is to one hundred feet high without detriment to the telegraphing department.

GEN. G. WEITZEL has been designated by the authorities at Washington to make a survey of the Ohio river, from Louisville to its mouth. As will be seen by the following letter to Gov. D. W. Setor, of Tennessee, he will also examine the Cumberland and French Broad rivers also:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15, 1870

To His Excellency, Governor of Tennessee:

SIR—In addition to my other duties, I have just been charged with the survey and examination of the Ohio river below this city, and its rivers. I would respectfully request you to furnish me with any maps, surveys or other documents relating to these rivers which may be on file among the archives of the State, or to point me to the parties who can furnish the same. I may decide upon an intelligent plan of operations. I will return all you send me as soon as I have done with them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WEITZEL,
Major Corps of Engineers and Brevet Major General United States Army.

WILMINGTON, Del., was greatly excited on Thursday over the launch of the splendid iron side-wheel steamer "Wyanoke," built for the "Old Dominion Steamship Company," to ply between New York and Richmond. The Wyanoke is the largest iron merchant ship ever built in America, being of 2,500 tons burden and with about sixty state-rooms. Another steamer, somewhat smaller, will soon be ready to launch, and a third is to be begun at once. These practical testimonies that the days will be built in the United States both gratify our patriotism and add to our national prosperity.

NOTWITHSTANDING Gen. SCHENCK's declension, it seems probable that his district will renominate him unanimously. Much interest is taken in the question outside of the district. Free Traders have threatened to defeat Gen. SCHENCK should he run again, which the election that it was $200,000,000. Taking as the paper circulation of $367,000,000, would make an entire circulation of $467,000,000, and about 11½ per cent. per head on the population of 1860. But the United States now have a population of 40,000,000, a greenback and national bank note circulation of upwards of $800,000,000 and coin in use for the payment of duties and for the transactions of commerce of at least $150,000,000, an aggregate of $750,000,000, or about $18 75 per man.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

What We Do and How We Dress in Saratoga—Long Trains—Racing Costumes—Whiteand Buff—The Washerwoman—The Latest in Hats, etc.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July, 1870.

Sitting in my quiet room in Saratoga, filled with pleasant sights, cars with pleasant sounds, it is rather difficult to imagine myself in the hot bed of fashion, such as Saratoga is supposed to be. It reminds me, as indeed one is reminded constantly, that the difference between one thing and another is not so great after all, only the difference between the black of the pot and the black of the kettle, and that about as much patience is required with the virtue of the good as with the acknowledged faults of their weaker brothers and sisters.

Saratoga is in its glory this beautiful summer, and it is a warm, glorious day in every State and nationality. It is warm, but the air is so fine and dry that the heat is not enervating, and one feels none of the lassitude and exhaustion that accompanies a "heated term" in the city.

Almost the only thing that I object to about Saratoga is the kind of people that are here to enjoy it. They are the drones, and not the workers of the hive, and it is the workers that I should like to see resting or reading in the shade and fanning of this pleasant land.

To such women or wives of wealthy men the Fashion is all-in-all, and I suppose we must not blame them too severely: for what can they do? Reared for show from a child, and sleeping, fill no the measure of their day in New York as well as Saratoga, and long ago lost their self-respect, I suppose that they would be more welcome than the rest they do not know, and the best they have to expect.

But to the worn out mothers, the wearied wives, the men with the cares of life, the absolute freedom from all individual responsibility, its mode, its order, its cleanliness, its perfect quiet, is the only one of the sweet and gracious side of human life and human interests, would appear like a little bit of heaven, a piece of enchanted ground, outright out of paradise. Grant that it is all a stage trick; that the heaven is in appearance and not in reality; that beneath the smiles and courtesies, the lights and the flowers, there is the usual bitterness and heart burnings and loneliness. What would it matter to those who would not stay long enough to find it out? Who sat in the shade, inhaled the fragrance of the flowers for a brief space, then took up again the burden of life with spirit refreshed and strengthened? We do not quarrel with the skill of the physician who heals us or the virtue of the liver that revives us.

HOW WE DRESS IN SARATOGA.

There is a great change in the Saratoga of the past and the Saratoga of the present, and I hope and believe to the increased thought and intelligence of American women. There are no more women who dress five times a day, and there is no necessity for changing in any respect the habits of refined women at home. Four out of five dresses worn are linen, cambric or muslin, neither of them expensive materials, nine out of ten are home made, and more elaborate than the present style requires, even could the fashionables afford it. And the variety is so great and the freedom to do as you please so much greater that any dress can be here that can be worn elsewhere without subjecting the wearer to either remark or criticism. There are, of course, those who dress with great elegance and very expensively, but I do not believe that any of these ladies generally take with them all the have got, and I think a change often worn is quite as necessary because they have the leisure, and partly because their stay is limited, and they might as well wear them out.

LONG TRAINS BUT NO POWDER.

I have attended one ball here and several hops and have not as yet seen a touch of hair powder, "gray" or "diamond." The few trains were of great length, but the majority of ladies (nearly all young ladies) wore short dancing costumes, very small crinoline and hair curled and puffed in the natural color.

There were moreover, with one exception no "high dresses." The bodies of dress were square or "en *chale*," or the shoulders were covered with lace. A few were cut nigh with short sleeves, but the majority were cut in a gadoor or open in the form of a V, and finished with a very ruffled kerchief.

Peters proper have disappeared entirely. The only approach to them is made by the leaving of the upper skirts, which are full at the back, and cut long-r than formerly.

THE NATURE OF THE MATERIAL.

The feature of the season is the Polonaise, which is made in all sorts of materials to complete every variety of costume. I have mentioned it in my preceding letters as likely to be exceedingly popular, and the event justifies the prediction. They are properly and most usefully made in linen, the length of a short dress, and looped up at the side over the skirt so as to display it. The skirt may be of any color or material, but it is generally of black silk, and the sash worn with it is of wide black gros grain ribbon, striped in flowers and gay.

When the Polonaise is worn for traveling it is left open across the front, and is not looped at the skirt or dress.

The Polonaise is often made in silk, satin and muslin, richly trimmed and worn over a trained skirt of a different material or a contrasting color. Lovers of the old style of "Tom-piece of Solmon," by J. D. Lewis, and "Tom-piece of Solmon," by Rev. Dr. Miller, each of them good.

The Rev. Dr. Miller's Oration on "Conservation of Forces" was delivered by R. F. Niesz. A more full of the resolutive performances is that time and space will allow, with the general remark that the performances were more than usually excellent, and that the average above in none less than the average on such occasions. Intemperance and Its Remedy, Struggles for Life, T. W. Roch; Liberal Tendencies of the Age, S. T. Wilson; Missionary Achievements, A. E. Stutzman; Latter-day Giants, I. M. Taggart; "Built Upon a Tower," J. H. Wilson; Responsibility of Christianity of Hidden Powers, R. F. Wilson; Valedictory, W. J. Thomas.

It may be added that the addresses were all well received, and were none of them read. The range of subjects was unusually great, and the variety of the treatment of them, as well as the "live topics" of the day were touched either directly or indirectly, and in no instance evinced that the college lives in the moving present, and not in the dead past.

President Harbaugh conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the following students, viz: Messrs. Alexander Speer, Pittsburgh; John W. Van W. C. Barnhart, Bellaire; O. A. Fahs, Mt. Pleasant, O.; W. A. Hall, Wheeling; Prof. O. H. L. Kaltenbaugh, Natrona, Pa.; J. N. Riter, Jr., Canton, O.; J. F. Shaffer, Mt. Pleasant, Mo.; A. R. Orr, West Newton, Pa.; R. F. Thomas, Morristand, Pa.; R. F. Wilson, Millsboro, Pa.; Rev. Wm. Wallace, Jr., Pittsburgh; Rev. Wm. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. H. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. H. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. H

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 30, 1870.

The dry goods market is reported improving, as well here as at New York and Boston. The feature most marked the past week has been the great improvement in woolen goods, this branch of trade being reported at present in a better condition than for several seasons. Nearly all the woolen mills in the country are reported at the present time, with prospects of realizing a handsome profit at the end of the season. This state of affairs is gratifying to all interested in this particular line, and is all the more acceptable as an offset to the dull business experienced during the past spring. There has been quite a heavy trade Eastward in fall woollens and blankets from first hands, and the active improvement has caused an advance on nearly all grades. Foreign goods are still more restricted, on account of the European difficulties, and nearly all kinds of German and French fabrics have undergone an advance with holders unwilling to dispose of their stocks even at the advanced figures. Buyers are indisposed to purchase at the increased prices, except for immediate requirements. Brown sheetings and shirtings of the best makes find easy sale at steady prices, and the movement in these goods shows a growing trade. In the lower grades and less favorably known makes trade has not been so active. Bleached cottons and shirting continue in fair request as compared with other cotton goods, though no change is noticeable. Orders are coming in for moderate and well assorted lots to replenish stocks and supply current wants, and this, together with the demand from buyers from the country, forms an aggregate business of fair magnitude. Prices rule firm throughout the entire market for domestic and foreign goods. The course of the future for breadstuffs has depended upon and varied with the phases of European politics. With a short war, and confined to the leading belligerents now engaged, there is little room for holders to hope that they can get out without loss. The intervention of Austria and Italy on one of the Black Sea may enable them to realize a profit; but is there such sufficient ground to anticipate this? They were correct who described the speculation in breadstuffs as pure premises, and experience of the past fortnight should be an admonition to caution among all who are engaged in moving the new crops. In all the speculations on the war in Europe, one contingency has to be borne in mind, which is liable to occur at any time, and to transform the whole aspect of affairs like the touch of a fairy wand. We refer to the death of Napoleon. In our late war in this country no one man's loss would have materially altered the struggle, but this is a contest of rulers, and if the French Emperor should prove too old, worn and weak to endure the pressure on his nerves, there is no provision known to total what either would become of the French army or the French Empire—much less of the speculators furnishing provisions to his army.

—The Government bond market has been run up by the purchases of some German bankers, and also stock operators; but the advance in price has created a limited demand, as there is no improvement in the political or military situation in Europe. The movement seems to have been simply a stock operation for a short turn. The same parties were free sellers of gold a week ago, and industriously circulating telegrams about the great advance in the price of five-twenty bonds at Frankfort.

—We were not mistaken in our last report as to the appearance of a newly inaugurated upward movement in the rail way market. The demand for the New York, Western and Reading lines has been strong to-day, and nearly the whole list shows a further improvement in prices. The great ease in money and the decided recovery in the public funds help this movement, while the reports of increasing traffic on the roads encourage the confidence felt by the bulls in still higher prices in August.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	120¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110½
U. S. 10-40s	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific Railroad	93¾
Central Pacific Railway	93¼
Currency sixes	107

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 30, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30
N. Y. Central	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	93		
Erie	20¾	21	21	21	21		
Reading	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼		
Harlem		133	133¼	133¼	133¼		
Michigan Cent'l		134½	134½	134½	134½		
Lake Shore	91½	91¾	91¾	91	91¾		
Illinois Central		132	132	132	132		
Cleve. & Pitts	89	89½	89½	89½	89½		
Northwestern	82¾	83	83	83	83		
Do. preferred	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½		
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾		
St. Paul	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90		
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾		
Fort Wayne	91	91	91	91	91		
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼		
Chi. & Alton	115	115	115	115	115		
Alton pref	120	120	120	120	120		
Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3	3		
N. J. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½		
Canton	61¾	62	62	62	62		
Pacific M'l	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾		
Quicksilver	9	9	9	9	9		
Quicksilver pref	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾		
Adams Express	68	68	68	68	68		
Wells-Fargo	14	14	14	14	14		
American	43	43	43	43	43		
United States	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾		
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾		

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	93		¾
N. Y. Centralscrip	93¾	93¾		
Erie	21¼	21		¼
Reading	97	96¾		¼
Harlem	133	133¼	¼	
Illinois Central	131	132	1	
Cleve. and Pitts	108	109¾	¾	
Northwestern	82¾	82¾		
Do. preferred	89	89½	½	
Rock Island	113¾	113		¾
St. Paul	89	90	1	
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	¼	
Fort Wayne	90	91	1	
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	¾	
Adams Express	68	68¼	¼	
Wells-Fargo	14	14		
American	43	43		
United States	59¾	59¾		
Gold	120¾	120¾	¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 30, 1870.

REMARKS—The markets continue to move along slowly, with a regular trade demand for the leading articles, but nothing more. The speculative feeling has subsided for the present at least. Our rivers are in fine navigable order from the head waters to the mouth. The coal dealers have had a busy time in forwarding coal to the lower markets. The weather was cool and very pleasant for the season, the first of the kind we have had for some time. Breadstuffs—The market remains steady, with a good demand for home purposes. Prices have undergone no change. Holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Buyers are purchasing sparingly, expecting prices to decline. The mills are well fortified with wheat, and are running to their full capacity. The leading brands are well supplied with an excellent stock of choice brands. They report a good business doing at current rates. The receipts since last report are 961 bbl's. Groceries—The market was not a very active one; still there was a fair amount of business doing for the season, sugars being the most favored. Coffee also held its own. Bacon and provisions are without change, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Holders are firm and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was firm but no higher. The stock on hand is ample for all purposes. The current rates for round lots were: Soda ash, common, 4¾ @ —— per lb.; refined, 5¾ @ 6 cent.; 2d sorts, 3½@4c; potash 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts of choice lots have been light; holders are not making an advance; what that description being reported at $4@5 00, sold of other lots sold at various prices.

BUTTER—The market was firmer, good roll, suitable for table use was held at an advance. The receipts have increased to 83 packages; sales of fresh roll at 20@22c; other lots sold at a variety of prices.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 @ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered sold at 9@9½c per lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ₰ bbl; Louisville $2 @2 25 ₰ bbl.

CARBON OIL—The market is a steady shade firmer. The demand, however, is light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 27½@28 ₰ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 24@25c ₰ lb.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet; we are reported small sales at 30@32c ₰ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₰ gross.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₰ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₰ barrel $6 50@6 75; split peas, ₰ bushel $5 @5 25.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

RESINS—The market continues to be well supplied with the various kinds; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1 @1 25, as per quality and condition.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report mackerel sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $22@23 ₰ barrel; No. 2 large $18; No. 2 small $16; No. 3 medium $15; in half bbls seven sizes additional. In kits—No 1 $5; No 2 $3 75; No 3 $2 75. Lake herring $4 ₰ barrel; $2 ₰ half barrel. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₰ cwt.

POTATOES—The supply is fair, and prices rather firmer at $2 00@2 25@2 50 ₰ barrel, as per quality.

TOMATOES—Supply fair. Prices are nominal at $2@2 50 ₰ bu-bel.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8c@9c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—The market is steady, being quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 80@85c ₰ lb.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good trade demand. The leading houses are well supplied, and are doing a good business. The receipts by river and railway during the past week were 861 barrels. The current rates were as follows: Choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ₰ bbl. The mill rates are: Seven firms, $6 50 for superfine; $7 for family brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 25; 2-8, red brand, bbls $7 50; sacks $8 00; Seneca Mills, bbls $7 75; sks $7 25; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour has advanced; sales in bbls at $6 @6 25; sacks $5 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, $5@5 ₰ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₰ lb.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The current rates in tierces, 17½ @18c; in bbls, 18@19c; kegs, 19@20c.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22½ do No 2 at 85c ₰ gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a steady trade demand for salt meats. Dealers generally report a fair business for the season doing. The receipts since our last were 61 tierces bacon. The current rates were Sugar cured hams 16@16½c; sides 15½@15¾c; Clear Sides, 15c; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@22½c; S. C. Shoulders, 13@13½c; Breakfast Bacon, 18@19c; Mess Pork $18@18 50@20 00 ₰ bbl; receipts 75 barrels. Dried beef sold at 11@12c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season for drying is close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates are: Apples 5@6 ; Peaches—quarters, 6@7c; halves 9@10c.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 7½c; Oakley's, 10½; chemical olive, 6c; frost's No 1, 6c.

EGGS—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; we are reported sales at 15@18c ₰ dozen.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply; we are reported sales at 35@65 ₰ pair.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active, still for the season we can report a fair business doing at the following:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10c; A coffee 9½c; coffee 9@9½c; extra 9½@ Porto Rico, 8c for fair; 12c for choice.

MOLASSES—Steady; choice 25c; fancy 28@29c; Java 27@c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 10¾c; Havana 10½c; New Orleans 9½@10c; sugars 8½@10½c, being an advance of ¼@ ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices balanced 30 ₰ gallon; Sawyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 45@50c; sugar drips 40c.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There has been a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 25; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 75c@$1 50 ₰ lb.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The agricultural interest at this moment has subsided, besides the annual report of short crops failed to have it designed effect. The receipts since our last report are 2,079 sacks; Rye 65 sacks; barley none; wheat 960 sacks; oats 95 sacks. No sales reported with sales were: wheat good to choice winter red $1 35@1 38; white $1 45@1 48. The mills continue to be well supplied with the best quality of wheat, and keep it constantly on hand. The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand. The receipts for the past three days were 365 sacks; sales were reported from 1c to 2c and down $5 bu—4 months balance. Monitor furnace will again go into blast next Monday.

The Ironton Rolling Mill has stopped to make some important improvements. The capacity will be increased.

The proceeds of the Ironton Foundry are meeting with an unprecedented sale.

Nails and bar iron meet with a good demand at former figures.

Regarding the metal market we quote:

Foundry. No. 1 H. B	$38 00@39 00
Foundry. No. 2 H. B	37 00@38 00
Mill	35 00@36 00
Cold Blast	40 00@45 00
Stone Coal, Leifont	30 00@35 00
Vesuvius, car wheel	30 00

NEW YORK.

July 30.—Iron—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, but prices are without further change. We notice a sale of 175 tons Glengarnock at $34 50@35. In American there has been very little doing here, but at Philadelphia quite a large business has been consummated, and nothing is now to be had there below $31 for No. 1 and $32 for No. 2 x. There is a better feeling here in consequence, but as yet no favorable chance has been made. The sales are 250 tons No. 2 foundry at $31; 500 do Lehigh Valley gray forge, $28 50, and at Philadelphia about 500 tons, principally for foundry, on private terms. Wrought scrap is in improved demand; prices have advanced to $40, and holders are very firm; 150 tons No. 1 sold at $40, and 400 do, from yard, on private terms. There has been quite an active inquiry for new rails, but at the close prices were rather weak; the sales are 2,000 tons 56 lbs English at $63 3 mos; 2,000 do South-ern delivery, $62, both gold; 500 do, 50 lbs, and 1,000 do, 56 lbs, on private terms. Refined iron is held at $82 50@83, delivered in Philadelphia, and $80 for ordinary sizes, and No. 1 is held here from store. Russia sheet is steady at 11½c gold, from store. Galvanized sheet is firm, with an upward tendency.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 30.—Iron—Pig iron is in better request, and prices have advanced $1 to $3 ₰ ton. Sales of 800 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 at $33; a small lot at $33 50; 1,000 tons other brands of No. 1 at $31@32; 1,500 tons Lehigh Crane No. 2 at $31; 700 tons Grey Forge Lehigh, at the furnace, at $25@26, and 500 tons White and mottled, at the furnace, at $25.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is selling at the mills at $80; wrought scrap is firm at $41@41 50 cash do at $39, and 200 tons old rails sold at $40 ₰ ton.

Sheet Iron—Has advanced $2 ₰ ton. A lot of Eggleston sold at $4 50, and small lots of Garfield here at $5@5 25.

Boiler plate is dull.

Nails—Are held at $4 50 ₰ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Move slowly. Sales of the former at 6½c, and the latter at 5½c ₰ lb.—*Commercial List.*

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LEASES.

Cars.		Cars.
Union Mills, m	10	Pt St I & F Co, m
Moorhead & Co,	2	Zug & Co, m
Graff, B & Co, m	2	Nimick & Co, m
Hailman & H, m	3	
Total	17	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Graff, B & Co, m	2	McKnight & Co, m
Total	5	

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	6	Nimick & co, m
J W Porter, m	2	J Reisner, m
Total	23	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o &	1	Nimick & Co, b
McKnight, P & Co, ore	4	J W Porter, p
Nimick & Co, pig	6	Union Iron Mills, p
Union Iron Mills, o	1	R Totten & Co, p
Total	31	

Decrease 766

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co	H Lmo'd'l	94	21,200	$1 25
Holmes, L & Co	M Sm'th	30	6,750	1 25
Holmes, L & Co	Watson	429	23,100	1 25
Holmes, L & Co	Sm'th & P	58	13,050	1 25
Holmes, L & Co	Vester & B	29	6,600	1 25
Hedges & Taylor	Chrisfield	67	18,710	1 25
Hedges & Taylor	J Gilchrist	40	10,000	1 25
Hedges & Taylor	J Gilchrist	10	2,800	1 25
Hedges & Taylor	S Wasson	15	3,750	1 25
Orr & Williams	Vester & B	91	23,360	1 25
Orr & Williams	Vester & B	91	23,360	1 25
Orr & Williams	J M Kerr	94	21,620	1 25
Orr & Williams	M Sm'th	30	10,100	1 30

Sheep.

The run of sheep was heavy, and prices have not materially changed since Wednesday's report. The closing rates were: Extra, 7c; 100 lbs, $5@5 50; good to prime, $4 75@5; $4 25@4 50; decent to fair, $3 75@4; $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; lout rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@1 25.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Fleetwood & B	J Pearce	100	19,000	$ 7
Fleetwood & B	J B Landis	90	16,650	7
Fleetwood & B	J B Landis	100	18,000	7
Fleetwood & B	J Pearce	101	18,180	7
Fleetwood & B	J Pearce	101	18,180	7
Fleetwood & B	P Mace	98	17,640	7
Fleetwood & B	P Mace	98	17,640	7
Fleetwood & B	S Pascoe	100	18,000	7
Hedges & Taylor	J Davis	100	18,000	7
Hedges & Taylor	H Landis	125	15,250	7
Hedges & Taylor	H Landis	125	15,250	7
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	91	7,540	7
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	91	7,540	7
Hedges & Taylor	M Kerr	94	15,420	7
Hedges & Taylor	M Kerr	94	15,420	7
Hedges & Taylor	P H Davis	100	18,000	7
Hedges & Taylor	P H Davis	100	18,000	7
Holmes, L & Co	Vance	100	17,000	7
Holmes, L & Co	Vance	100	17,000	7
Holmes, L & Co	Pidcock & E	100	17,000	7
Holmes, L & Co	Vance	174	15,660	7
Holmes, L & Co	James Pearce	100	17,000	7
Sm'th & Co	J Reed	100	17,000	7
Sm'th & Co	J Reed	100	17,000	7
Sm'th	J Co	98	14,700	6
Sm'th	R Parra	96	12,480	6
Sm'th	J Pearce	209	14,630	7
Sm'th	J Pearce	209	14,720	7
Sm'th	J Pearce	209		7
Sm'th	J Musselman	40		7
Sm'th	G Miller			7
Sm'th	J Co	98	14,700	6
Sm'th	R Parra	96	12,480	6
Sm'th	J Pearce	209	14,630	7
Sm'th	J Pearce	209	14,720	7
Sm'th	J Pearce	209		7
Sm'th	J Musselman	40		7
Sm'th	G Miller			7

Milch Cows and Calves.

First class milk kers, with calves, sell at prices ranging from $40 to $90.

Horses and Mules.

The stock was light and was mostly shipped East.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

July 28.—The iron market has been stirred by no unusual event since our last. An excellent feeling exists among holders of metal, and anticipations of a slight advance are entertained. Business continues quite good. We note a sale of 500 tons No. 1 foundry at $36 00—5 per cent. for part and $35 50—4 months balance. Monitor furnace will again go into blast next Monday.

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Union Iron Mills, o	1	R Totten & Co, p
Total	31	

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 30.—Wool—The only feature of any interest during the period under review is the public sale held on Thursday, which, consisting of odds and ends, affords little criterion of the market. At private sale business has been a little more active, as regards California and Western fleece, at full and rather hardening prices. Holders show no disposition to press sales, apparently confident that prices are destined to advance as the season wears on, while manufacturers buy only as wanted. New Western wool comes forward slowly, the receipts being considerably below last year. This scow movement is probably due to the fact that the great bulk of the clip has passed into the hands of dealers at a speculation. Wool on ground has a firm appearance, but there are so many coatingscies that it is simply impossible to intelligently forecast the market. Sales 250,000 lbs State and Western fleece at 42@46c for Western; 45@ 46c for choice, including small lots XX and above at 50c, and 3,000 lbs noil on private terms; also 20,000 lbs pulled at 37@40c for super and extra, and some Mestizo on private terms; 20,000 lbs Texas, in lots, at 18@35c, and 220,000 lb California spring clip at 24@35c, and a small crop of fall do. on private terms. Foreign is inactive and prices nominal.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 30.—Wool—There has been an unusual degree of activity in the market, and many local and Eastern manufacturers have been purchasing quite freely, while speculators have been operating largely. Holders have advanced their views 1 to 3 cents ₰ lb on fine and the medium grades of fleece, and many are inclined to hold for still further rates, in the anticipation of higher figures as the season advances. The manufacturers still insist that the mills are working at an extremely small profit. An European war of any considerable duration would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on all descriptions of manufactured goods, as the supply from France and Belgium would be materially curtailed. A larger quantity than usual, of this year's crop, is held in the hands of Western dealers. The sales comprise:—

15,000 lbs Ohio fine at	47 @48 c
7,000 lbs Ohio medium and fine	46 @48 c
20,000 lbs Ohio ¾ and ⅞ blood	49 @50 c
5,000 lbs Ohio ¾ and ⅞ blood	49 c
60,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood and XX	48 c
12,000 lbs Ohio ¾ and XX	48 c
10,000 lbs Ohio XX	p. t.
14,000 lbs Ohio XX	48 c
100,000 lbs Ohio X	p. t.
10,000 lbs Ohio X	47 c
5,000 lbs Ohio ¾ and ⅞ blood	48 c
5,000 lbs Ohio ¼ and ⅜ blood	48@50 c
7,000 lbs Ohio ¼ and ⅜ blood	49 @50 c
7,500 lbs Ohio ⅜ blood	48 c
50,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	p. t.
15,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	p. t.
5,000 lbs common and ¼ blood	48 c

—*Commercial List.*

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 30.

There are four feet ten inches water in the channel and falling. Weather clear.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 31, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day—Annie Laurie at 8:30 A. M., and Argosy at 2:30 P. M. Up: Fleetwood at 12:30 P. M. The Granite State is due down. River falling; weather cloudy and cool.

H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 31, 1870.

River is falling, with about five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 75° at 5 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 31, 1870.

River stationary, with about six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 72° at 7 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Hibernia	Carmichael	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmichael	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Carmichael	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet six inches and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet six inches and falling fast. The weather was decidedly pleasant.

More Coal Departures.

Since our last issue the fine stage of water has attracted our enterprising coal men forward a few more boats to the lower market—amounting to 1,115,000 bushels—the sum reaching in the aggregate 4,542,000 bushels.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Reindeer	4	1 100,000
Lake Erie No. 3	4	1 110,000
Limpet No. 2	4	1 150,000
J. H. Black ore	5	1 110,000
Swan Boats	7	1 140,000
Keystone	3	2 80,000
Hornet	5	7 160,000
Total		871,000

ST. LOUIS.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Wildcat	1	9 110,000
J. Gilmore	2	8 134,000
Total		244,000
		871,000
Total		1,115,000
Before reported		3,427,000
Grand total		4,542,000

DEATH OF A PITTSBURGHER.—Judge Sharpless, formerly a dry goods clerk on Market street, but latterly a steamboat clerk, died at New Orleans on Tuesday, in the fifty-first year of his age.

THE steamer Julia No. 2 was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

THE coal fleet have all taken their departure. The whole lot belong to Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Bellevernon, Capt. Darragh, was loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

THE Memphis river men are agitating the question of having wharf-boats for all the packets doing business at that port.

THE wharfboat at Dover, Kentucky, is sunk, rendering it impossible for boats to land at that point.

THE steamers Wansanita, Capt. Conway, and Tidy Scott, Capt. Darragh, were to leave Cincinnati for New Orleans on Saturday.

SEVERAL hundred lons, taken to Cincinnati by the Friendship, are submerged in the boat of Main street, for safe-keeping in the Ohio.

THE State of Mississippi has levied a tax of $25 on all trading boats selling produce exclusively; $200 on all others trading from port to port; $200 on all steam ferryboats, and $200 on all wharf boats within the State limits.

GEO. PRATHER, aged twenty-two years, a Cincinnati and Memphis pilot, and son of the late Captain James Prather, lost on the ill-fated Magnolia, died at the residence of his mother, on Bakewell street, Covington, Friday.

THE steamer Potomac, Capt. Fink, is announced to make an excursion trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, leaving the former port on Tuesday, the 2d inst. The round trip being $10. Cheap.

THE fine steamer W. F. Curtiss, Captain Harbin, is announced by Wheeling that she will be commanded in charge of Clerk Caldwell. Our old friend Caldwell has charge of the office.

TWENTY floating boats, containing 140,000 bus-els of coal, came out of the Kanawha on the 27th inst. fresh. The stream rose fifteen feet in three hours, sinking two feet in front of Raymond City, located at the mouth of Poky, seventeen miles above Charleston.

WHAT next—Upon the theory that all power exists in the boiler, in its capacity to convert water and heat into steam, a gentleman of Nashville will soon apply for a patent claiming to make direct application of steam to the heels of a boat and do away entirely with cylinders.

A company, it is said, is about to be organized at Point Bluff for the purpose of constructing a line of large-sized steam yawls to ply between that place and Pocahontas, Arkansas. They will each have a carrying capacity of 2,000, and draw, freighted low, 16 inches of water. Go in, Poplar Bluff!

THE United States Mail Line boats on the clear water leaves daily at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carille, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Silas Wright, wrecked in a gale a week ago in Lake Pepin, will prove a total loss, except, perhaps, the machinery. She was built in 1867, by Ingram & Kennedy, of Eau Claire, and was purchased by T. B. Ramsey and Son, of Winona, and has since run on the Chippewa river till this season, when she went into the towing business. She was worth $10,000.

CONFECTIONERY.

SUNDRIES.

400 bbls. Standard and Coffee Refined Sugars.

500

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pennsylvania Military Academy—Session commences September 7th.
Large Trade Sale—T. L. Ashbridge.
Cracker Baker—H. D. Rayner & Co.
Dissolution—Todd & Patrick.
Notice—Eagle Cotton Mills Company.
Boarding—184 Second avenue.
Wanted—T. Invest—Campbell, Jones & Co.
Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ales—Pier, Daniels & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Artisan Works—Kreger & Jones.
Huff's Malt Extract—Threat & Co.
New Goods—Mercantern & Co.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Saloon to Let—Wm. Sumer & Co.
Men Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Machine—Thompson & Co.
Hat and Moose Traps—Thompson & Co.
Administrators' Notice—Jas. P. McBride.
Wyers' Institute—Begins September 7th.
Baur or Baking Powder—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Tourists and Others—T. H. Rattigan.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTINSBURG, O., July 31, 1870.—An election for delegates to the Republican County and Congressional Conventions was held yesterday. The vote was much larger than usual, being called out by quite a spirited contest between Captain Thomas E. Douglass and H. C. Hedges, Esq., aspirants for Congressional nomination. In the county and township delegates favorable to Captain Douglass were re-elected by large majorities. The other districts have been heard from, but it is thought that Captain Douglass has secured a majority of the delegates of the county. The County Convention will be held August 6th, and the Congressional Convention for this (Eighth) District at Marion, August 6th.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—The *Journal* publishes to-morrow morning a card from Hon. J. J. Winans, declining to be a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District. The declination is received here with universal surprise.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A large and enthusiastic Radical meeting was held at Springfield, Mo., yesterday, to protest against the action of the recent Radical Congressional Convention which nominated Captain Havens for Congress. The meeting denounced the convention for its action on the examination and tariff questions. Another convention will be held soon, to nominate a Radical for Congress who is in favor of restoring the ballot to the rebels, and a low tariff. Many prominent Radicals are in the movement.

CHICAGO.

From Pittsburgh to Chicago by Fast Line of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road—Appearances of the Country—Crops—Towns on the Route, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1870.

There are few Pittsburghers who have not made the trip mentioned above, and there are fewer who, in doing so, have kept their eyes and ears open. In most cases they have cried, "Oh, I wish I were in Chicago!" and, for the want of better amusement, turned their attention to the newspaper or something just as stupid, except in occasional instances. Such being the case, I have thought it best to give a few jottings descriptive of things seen from a swiftly gliding car window.

At 1025 this morning we pulled out of the Union Depot, over the bridge, out of the great black pall overhanging the sleeping city, out into a thunder cloud just as black. From this cloud the lightning flashed continuously, and the thunder rolled and crashed in peals which drowned all the clatter of our train plunging down the Ohio at the rate of forty miles per hour.

It was a fearful storm. Several times the lightning "made for" our train, but we were running so rapidly that it invariably struck several rods behind us. My readers may not believe this, but it is so, for the conductor of the first division, Mr. W. A. Peeples, said so, and he is living yet.

Soon the rain began to descend in torrents, that struck our car windows in a slashing matter as to cause a young lady to hoist her umbrella over her seat from the effect of imagination. She declared she could not sleep without doing so, and as I could not prove that if she had not, she would have been soaking wet before morning from the mere force of imagination.

On, on, we went through the hills and valley of Eastern Ohio, through a darkness that weighs heavily on one's eye-lids—indeed so heavily that, for one, allowed mine to submit to the pressure, and did not relieve them until near the end of the first division of the road, which is Crestline, our breakfasting place.

This point not only marks a place in the road, but also seems to be on or near a dividing line between two sections of country entirely distinct. From Rochester to Crestline the land is rolling and beautiful, with evidences of high cultivation, but after leaving Crestline you run through miles of the deepest, densest forest, sprinkled here and there with its little clearing for some settler and his potato patch, or for some village with his inevitable saw-mill, great piles of saw logs, sawdust, shingle stuff; its "store," its tavern, with lazy loafers lounging listlessly about, while the ever swiftly passing train, through the sombre forests of hickory, oak, and walnut continue until far this side of Fort Wayne, when the open spaces become more frequent and larger. Finally we run out into a prairie as flat as though laid by a level. Clumps of trees stand to right or left or in the long distance, looking for all the world like islands in a sea of green. As you near the lake the scene changes again. Low sand hills appear, and here with a pine or larch grove, glare in the noon-day sun, and with their dark and blinding components into our eyes and over our clothes. Sloughs with tall, rank water grass announce, not only approach to some large body of water, but also to fever and ague. After running along the lake shore, getting a glimpse of our destination, brushing our clothes, losing it and rebrushing, we finally landed at 5:30 P. M., our thereabout, with fresh, tidiest faces, the most matty hair, and spotless coats that ever frightened a train's conductor. I went immediately to the Adams House, on the corner of Clark street and Michigan avenue, near the great Union Depot, and was immediately recognized by Mr. Strong, the clerk, although he had not seen me for a year, and then but a short time. He is my ideal of a hotel-clerk, runs in connection with his polite associate, Mr. Bolman, a model house, where all the comforts and most of the luxuries of life may be procured at moderate rates.

The servants are under the care of a quiet, watchful steward, and almost anticipate one's wishes. I can safely recommend this home to all, whether traveling for pleasure or profit.

Now, one word as to crops, &c. Corn, over the whole route, looks excellent. I saw but two fields which were bad. They are in the woods of western Indiana, and will, with the blessing of Providence, yield five bushels, like the one I saw on this side of Mary's river, to the land, without the blessing of Providence—well, I pity that man's children, if they are fond of corn-bread. Oats are short, but full, though mixed with weeds. Wheat, judging from the number of shocks, is very good.

Now conductors of the Fort Wayne Road, I'm going to "blow you up." On the first section of the Pittsburgh to Crestline, we had Mr. W. A. Peeples, who is a perfect gentleman; on the second, Mr. S. Simons, who is a perfect gentleman; on the third, Mr. D. E. Simons, who is a perfect gentleman. I am forced to say this, and can say no more. They all seemed to have the comfort and security of their passengers at heart. May they run over many a section of this life's road before they "smash up" finally.

The road itself has improved wonderfully within a year, and is now smoother than any Pennsylvania railroad. The trains are making as good time, in proof of which I will give my own timing, taken just this side of Fort Wayne, Indiana. First mile, two minutes; second, 1:58; third one minute; fourth, 1:59; second, fifth, forty-eight seconds; sixth, forty-five seconds—and I counted no longer, for I began to watch, would catch the inspector and go too fast. You can depend upon this statement, for I was very careful in timing it, as my watch had filled eyes will testify.

After looking about here, I will be able to give you something as to how the people, especially the Germans, regard the war.

JEAN PRY.

GRANT'S CUBAN POLICY.

Secretary Fish About Right After All.

On the day of the adjournment of Congress the President sent to the Senate certain documents relating to Cuban affairs, covering dates from November, 1868, to May 14, 1870. Under date of June 29, 1869, Mr. Fish directed General Sickles to inform the Madrid Cabinet of the proffered mediation of the United States upon condition that Spain would acknowledge Cuban independence, Cuba to pay Spain an indemnity which was to be agreed upon hereafter. Slavery was to be abolished, and an armistice proclaimed while negotiations were pending. General Sickles replies in numerous letters to the effect that General Prim was desirous of a peaceful result, but declined to consider anything, while the Cubans were in arms, saying that Spain was ready at once to give Cuba ample reforms and the widest liberties, with general amnesty and gradual emancipation. General Prim, however, declared that necessarily the proposed grant of self-government would be surely, slowly, surely. Reforms in local self-government, a free press, schools, and the best system of the suffrage and all other civil and political rights without regard to color, would be extended to Cuba after hostilities ceased. Gen. Sickles, after a while became discouraged by the procrastination in the Cortes and that of the Colonial Secretary, who seemed after all inclined to yield to the reactionists. Mr. Fish replied sharply that Gen. Sickles's instructions had been of the most positive nature, and directed him to inform the Madrid Cabinet that the government regards Spain as committed to the abolition of slavery, and that if no expects steps will be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies as well as an early initiation of the promised reforms; and that the plan proposed at Madrid falls far short of what this government had a reasonable right to expect.

Sea Letters.

Saturday's dispatches announced that several foreign vessel owners have taken out sea-letters to sail the vessels they own under the American flag, and thus secure to some extent the protection of the United States government. The *World* thus explains the situation:

"They are doing this under an old law of the United States, which provides that whenever a foreign built vessel has been purchased and is wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in peace, vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States as the vessels. To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced to protect their rights, if war should break out, the use of the flag is thought forbidden by law to grant any instrument or certificate of ownership, or make record of the bill of sale in the manner necessary to its validity in form and to deliver to the owner a certificate of the effect; certifying, also, that the person of the United States. These enticated, entitle the vessel to a lawful property of a citizen ties; and the authentication of d of citizenship will be prima good faith."

REPUBLICS FAVORING CUBA.

A League of South American Republics to Free the Spanish Antilles.

From the Panama Star, July 8, 1870.

On the 17th inst. the House of Representatives, now in session in the capital, passed a bill which, if approved by the Senate, as it almost certainly will be, will be equivalent to a declaration of war against Spain. The bill was introduced in the House on the 12th May, and was enthusiastically received. It proposes the formation of a solemn compact between all the Spanish-American republics for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Spanish Antilles from the domination of Spain and the creation of republics in those islands. No doubt can exist, therefore, that the conversion of this bill into law would be fatal to almost the last general attempt at the republic at war with Spain, and as such it would be considered by that kingdom or republic.

The Committee of the House, which reported favorably on the bill, arrived deliberately at the following conclusions:

1. The cause for which Cuban patriots fight is the same for which Colombia fought incessantly from 1810 to 1824.

2. The inviolable law of *self* preservation and our duty as a civilized and Christian nation justify in the most complete manner Colombian intervention.

3. The aggressions of monarchical Europe against the liberty and independence of America always have had and always will have for a base Spanish domination in Cuba.

4. The policy of the United States cannot serve as a guide to Colombia on this occasion.

5. The interests that we may need for this war are not beyond our means.

6. The time has arrived when Colombia should assume in the politics of South America the position to which she is called by her topographical situation, her historical traditions, her population and her political conquests.

Any one who knows the state of diplomatic relationship at present existing between Spain and her former colonies, cannot but readily perceive that the bill which Colombia has taken will lead not only to the freedom of the Antilles, but to the arrangement of such treaties between the South American Republics and Spain as will not interfere seriously hereafter with some fruitful questions which have remained pending since the independence was gained. Commerce and agriculture may suffer for a while; but we still repeat our belief that this republican may benefit by the crisis through which it will have to pass; and we believe the war, if commenced, will terminate with slight loss of blood, though at a large sacrifice of money, and hopes and old party rancors forgotten, from Colombians having acquire brothers from having served on the same field and against the same common enemy.

STATE NEWS.

Trout fishing legally ceases to-day.

Scranton has a daily paper—the *Times*.

Susquehanna county is agitating the question of erecting a soldiers' monument.

The oldest man and oldest citizen of Easton, Philip Mixsell, died in that city on Thursday last, aged ninety-three.

A negro, named Jackson Stoops, of West Lebanon, Indiana county, fell to the bottom of a well forty feet deep, containing fifteen feet of water, recently, and was taken out uninjured.

The State Camp of Pennsylvania, of the Patriarchs of America, met on Tuesday last at Orrville, Montour county, on the 9th of August, 1870.

Mrs. Isaac Crilley, of Greenville, Indiana county, gave birth to two boys and one girl on Monday last. More work for the census-taker.

A couple went to West Chester to get married, one day last week. After the ceremony the groom got drunk, quarreled with his wife, and left her. She waited a few hours, then applied to Squire Hall for a divorce, which was granted, and the happy bride walked home.

The Eastonians are very much exercised over the fact that their census returns are not likely to foot up more than 15,000.

The Greencastle *Valley Echo* says: The kaydids made their appearance during the month past, several weeks earlier than last year, which presages an early autumn.

A cow belonging to Mr. Robert C. Clair, of Centre township, Perry county, had a calf the other day which weighed seventy-eight pounds when born an hour old.

Charles L. Phelps, formerly editor of the Girard *Spectator*, died at Girard on the 27th instant.

Patrick Lanigan, of New Castle, indulged in a little rejoicing in connection with Michael Leary last week, and came out of it minus a part of his lower lip, a thumb, and one finger, which his opponent "chawed up."

A most shocking and heart-rending accident occurred on the 20th instant, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, opposite Phœnixville, by which a boy by the name of Conway, who was running a mowing machine for Mr. Jones, had both legs and one hand badly severed from his body. It appears by some mishap, while the machine was in motion, the boy fell from the seat, fell between the trim and his head came in contact with the cutters of the machine.

James Patton, Jr., whilst riding on a load of grain in Union township, Mifflin county, the other day, was taken up, load and all, by a thunderbolt and generally scattered over the field. James had a narrow escape, but was not disheated. And this is the same James who was thrown from a load of grain by a runaway, in whom he was hunting last winter, and was shot through the pants.

The Philadelphia Schutzenverein some time ago purchased a piece of ground containing nineteen acres on Indian Queen lane, southwest of Old Township Line road, and a few minutes' walk from the Falls station, on the Norristown railroad, where they have laid out a beautiful pleasure-ground, fitting it up with shooting arbors and everything else calculated for the amusement and practice of mark-men.

Friday morning a man named Henry Shuver, aged about forty years, a resident of Mount Union, Huntington county, was run over and instantly killed at that place by the Pittsburgh express train going West. The deceased was standing on the track, and although the engineer gave the signal, did not move.

According to a correspondent of the Corry *Republican*, a man at Sugar Grove a few days since was thrown from his horse and had his collar bone broken and his shoulder badly bruised. A doctor was sent for, and during the dressing of the injury, his wife indulged in some fainting spells, according to rule. As soon over lived to get well, she'd give him fits; she'd be a widow before she'd ever mount all a horse again, she'd whip him to an inch of his life." A loving and sympathizing wife is one of man's greatest blessings.

A German paper tells the story that on the south side of the Lehigh Mountain, towards Saucon, there is a hollow and a ravine which is called Schnitzelgrund, and which is haunted by a mysterious Schnitzelbank. According to the account, for years past the existence of this monster has been known to the people, and in every regard he is identical with the famous dragon of history. Men, women and children declare to have seen the beast in countless numbers, young pigs and such like animals are "extraordinarily" big in presence and in the neighborhood. Upon these victims he lives and appears really thrives, for the account says he is from time to time found to be in length, and is found "as a twelve cent milk pot." Furthermore it is said that the beast has been shot at, though repeatedly first at he is unharmed, the latter pleading off from his tough skin and the wonderful snake gliding swiftly away.

George Fisher, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, was waylaid on the 22d by footpads, who demanded his money, and on being refused, they fired on him, wounding him severely.

The new furnace of Kimberly & Co., Sharon, is, we are pleased to learn, in a prosperous condition, and is producing from thirty-three to thirty-seven tons of metal per day, of which a superior quality is made. No. 1 in quality can is known to be produced by any other furnace in the valley.

OHIO NEWS.

The Odd Fellows propose to erect a temple at Akron this fall.

The real estate value of Portsmouth has increased $1,000,000 in ten years.

There is a cherry tree in Fairfield county nine feet in circumference, is 70 feet high, forty years old, and yields nine bushels of cherries a year.

Fame has its drawbacks. Mrs. Monroe, the winner of the current foot race at Cleveland, is overwhelmed with invitations and challenges to run races in other places.

A very severe battle was fought last week between a herd of swine and a den of rattlesnakes on a farm near Columbus, O. The former were victorious.

Alliance, O., only fell short a few hundred in population from being a city. They think they can make it up next week by getting a man from Chicago to take the census.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. William Aehre, of Mercer county, is out in a card, denying that he is running for Congress in the interest of Gudilian. He says: "I am not now and never have been identified with any cliques or rings in this county. I have made no pledges or promises to anybody, and shall make none. Hence, if I be nominated and elected, I will be free to act in accordance with the public will and my sense of duty."

The Republican convention of Mercer county meets to-day.

The Erie *Republican* says: In the first place Mr. Lowry is not, so far as we know, a candidate for Senator, or for any other office. What he may conclude to do, we have no means of knowing, but we would not be at all surprised knowing the man as well as we do, if he should take the field. If the attacks which the organs of the "Markey Treasury ring" are making on him continue.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes us the following meteorological observations made Thursday, July 28:

SATURDAY, July 30.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	68°	7 A. M.	29 6-10
12 M.	76°	12 M.	29 6½ 10
6 P. M.	78°	6 P. M.	29 6½ 10

SUNDAY, July 31.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	64°	7 A. M.	29 7-10
12 M.	76°	12 M.	29 6½ 10
6 P. M.	78°	6 P. M.	29 5½ 10

ERROR.—R. P. Nevin, Esq., is the gentleman who has become a partner in the *Sunday Leader* firm, instead of T. H. Nevin, Esq.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John T. Cluley, on Saturday, started for an extensive tour through the Canadas. He was accompanied by his two children, and will be gone about a month.

RESIGNED.—Officer James Wilson, one of the most efficient policemen ever connected with the Union Depot force, has resigned his position.

RECOVERING.—John Ludlow, who was injured by the fall of the Ewalt street bridge, is rapidly recovering. The other parties injured will be able to go to work to-day.

HOME AGAIN.—Then presentatives from this district to the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, when held its session at Williamsport last week, returned home on Saturday.

COMMITTED.—James McAnally, charged before Mayor Brush with abusing Mary Gaynor, had a hearing on Saturday and, in default of a fine, was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days.

MEAN.—Friday night some miscreants knocked out of place all the newly laid bricks in the walls of the new Opera House building, Diamond alley, and on Saturday morning two hours were spent repairing the damage.

GAS METERS INSPECTED.—Two hundred and thirty-one gas meters were tested by the Inspector, R. H. Smith, during the month of July. Of this number thirty-three were condemned.

FOOT RACE.—John Nolan and Edward Roberts ran a foot race, Saturday afternoon, on the summit of Boyd's Hill, distance one hundred and fifty yards, for a purse of $10. Nolan took the lead and maintained it throughout, winning the money as well as the cheers of the bystanders.

"INTEREST TABLES."—Accountants and others who have not been called upon by our agent, and who desire a copy of our invaluable "Interest Tables," can have one supplied by addressing the undersigned before Tuesday, August 2d, as we leave at that time for Baltimore. Clark & Watson, No. 29 Penn street. 8*

IRON ORE IN INDIANA COUNTY.—Mr. Peter Myers, of Cherry Hill, Indiana county, recently found on his farm, in that county, what he has followed to the depth of twelve feet, and has not yet found the bottom. His pronounced opinion is that it is iron ore, and he has taken a valuable discovery, should the quantity hold out.

THE POINT DROWNING.—The bodies of John Connor and Michael Mullen, drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite the Point, on Friday afternoon, were recovered on Saturday morning. Coroner Shaw held inquests, and rendered verdicts of accidental death being rendered in both cases. The full particulars of this sad affair were published in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday.

CRACKER BAKERY.—Mr. H. D. Reymer, late of the firm of Reymer Bros., has purchased the interest of Mr. A. Martin, late of the firm of A. Martin & Co., proprietors of the well known cracker bakery at No. 12 Allegheny Diamond, and the firm will hereafter be known as H. D. Reymer & Co. The business will be conducted at the old stand on an extensive scale by the new firm, who deal in manufacture goods that cannot be surpassed.

BASE BALL.—The Allegheny's will hardly have a tilt with the Athletics, of Philadelphia, during this tour, as previous engagements of the Athletics prevent.

NEXT Friday the Allegheny and Atlantics will play a match game at Recreation park, Allegheny has had several occasions in the fall of active members, and a change in the nine will probably be made.

WANTED IT PROBATED.—A young man called at the office of the Register of Wills Saturday morning, and presented "his last will and testament," which he asked to have probated or recorded. The Register told him he would have to die first, and advised him to put the instrument in the hands of some friend. With considerable reluctance the young man left, insisted on leaving the will, but the Register would not take it.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.—James H. Fleming, a painter, in the employ of Criswell & Co., was engaged at work on the hanging bridge station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday morning, when the scaffold on which he stood gave way, and he fell to the ground. He lit upon his feet, but although no bones were broken, he is terribly stunned. His hips and spine were affected and it is feared he has received internal injuries. He lives with his mother on Eighth street.

ARRESTED AT CLEVELAND.—Officer Dressler returned from Cleveland on Saturday night, bringing with him Lewis Wood, who at that time since left the city, leaving two gentlemen, his bondsmen, to mourn his disappearance. The charge against Wood is that of stealing from Jacob Ratenstein, who alleged that defendant forged deposit's name to a note for $1,000. He was arrested, but entered bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at court. When the time for trial came around, on Saturday, he was not, and his bondsmen learning that he was at Cleveland, sent the officer after him, with the result as above stated.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. J. M. Smith, formerly a Professor in a select school on Penn street, but lately a resident of Lower Penn township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was on Saturday arrested, taken before Alderman Ford and held in bail in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars to answer a charge of rape preferred by Sidney Ann Dunlavey, a married woman. The offence is alleged to have been committed at Smith's house on the 19th of July last.

Register's Business for July.

Following is a list of wills probated and letters of administration granted by Register of Wills H. Gray, Esq., Register, during the month of July:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Christian Fulvert	Charles Spperman.
William Kifert	Jacob Kifert.
Anton Graf	Joseph Graf.
Archibald Montgomery	Robert Montgomery.
Paul Schmeschneider	Robert Steadman.
Mary Schmeschneider	Paul Schmeschneider.
S. Al Imler	Jacob Imler.
John Handy	Catharine A. Handy.
Martin Enser	C. L. Enser.
Edward Barclay	Thomas Brown.
James E. Barclay	Thomas Brown.
James Johnston	———
Herman H. Hackman	Mary Hackman.
Daniel Stanton	Robert Wright.
Wm. Wright	Isaac B. Wright.
Nathaniel Sutton	David B Sutton.
	John H. Hospelside.
Charles Gerlacker	———

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Francis C. Luther	Dorothea M Luther	$1,000
James M. Jones	Mary Jones	———
	James Hemphill	10,000
H. D. Brecht	Louis J. Brecht	10,000
Wm. A. Creative	Sarah J. Mueller	1,000
Phillip Kaufman	Jacob Kaufman	1,000
John Reinhart	C. D. Reinhart	400
Wm. B. Martin	Jacob Martin	1,000
Addison Foster	Isabella Foster	500
Mary L. Foster	John C. Bell	90
Hugh Sallie	Thomas Darkin	3,000
Jacob Haas	Johanna Haas	10,000
James Reinden	Alice Reinden	1,000
John Maroney	Thomas Maroney	500
N. P. Pearson	S. W. Pearson	9,000
Robert J. Smith	Sarah A. Smith	2,000
Johanna Lynch	A. Lisk	1,000
Elizabeth Spratt	L. H. Edmundson	1,000
Edward Barclay	Thomas Brown	1,000
Walter Burke	Mary Burke	2,000
Margaret Weakous	D. Weakous	2,000
Alex. Dickson	Jane D. Dickson	2,000
John Straus	Catharine Straus	75
Patrick Masterton	James Salisbury	100
Jacob Koagle	M. made Koagle	2,000

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Receipts for the Past Six Months.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the Mayor's office for the past six months, as taken from the books of Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's clerk. The receipts, it will be seen, are largely in favor of 1870:

RECEIPTS.

	1869.	1870.
February	$ 1,438 95	$ 1,491 05
March	1,971 20	1,540 40
April	2,217 79	2,302 25
May	1,876 65	2,261 80
June	1,455 50	1,577 30
July	2,018 65	1,955 55
Total	$11,156 65	$11,341 62

The above exhibit shows a gratifying increase in the receipts of the Treasury for the past six months as compared with the same time for the year 1869. It is due in no small amount to the wise manner in which the city affairs have been administered.

COURT ITEMS.

Witness Released from Jail—Injunction to Restrain the Extension of Bedford Avenue—Gave Bail.

Some two or three weeks since, Patrick Norton made an information before the Mayor, charging Henry Politi with robbing him, and after hearing the defendant was committed for trial. Norton was also required to find security for his appearance at Court as prosecuting witness. Being unable to produce the bail named, he was also held in custody, and since the hearing before the Mayor has been confined in jail. Saturday morning he was brought before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, and made application for his release. He stated that he had been living on bread and water for twenty days, and that he was anxious to gain his liberty so he could secure a hearty meal. After a statement of the case, the Court ordered him to be released on his own recognizance and he left the Court room in happy anticipation of beefsteaks, roasting ears, &c.

In the District Court Saturday morning, Judge Kirkpatrick on the Bench, Col. E. M. Bayne, on behalf of the Trustees of Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, presented a petition asking for an injunction restraining the city authorities from extending Bedford avenue. The petitioners also asked that the city be restrained from making and collecting assessments for grading and paving in front of said cemetery. The petition was filed, and the argument on the motion was fixed for next Wednesday morning.

On Saturday George Selgrist, charged before Commissioner Gamble with neglecting to pay the special revenue tax as retail liquor dealer, entered bail to answer at Court.

CHARLES B. TAYLOR.

Death of an Eccentric Character.

Charles B. Taylor, who had resided in Pittsburgh for thirty years or more, and knew, owing to his eccentricities of character, was known to thousands, died on Friday last, at the Homœopathic Hospital, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Taylor came here from Massachusetts, and for many years pursued with success the business of buying and selling real estate, and dealing in notes, mortgages, etc. He was an incessant worker, and being possessed of more than ordinary shrewdness, he made considerable money. But his mind was not evenly balanced, and he took readily to all sorts of dogmas and isms, and when he espoused any cause he gave it his whole time and attention. He first became known to the public during the Washingtonian excitement in 1840, and was a conspicuous actor at the temperance meetings of that exciting period. He was an ardent anti-slavery man, and secreted a fleeing negro has he sheltered and helped along to Canada and to freedom. He was one of the most active, vigilant and terrible directors of the "underground railroad" at this point, and spent money as well as time in helping run away slaves. He was attracted by every new thing, and had such a detestation of what he denied monopolizing, that he would take issue with a lecturer or teacher, at any time, or in any place. He was very fond of quoting scripture to suit his purpose, and was a shrewd if not always reliable disputant. He was a liberal and public-spirited man, and his eccentricities of character only served to make him more widely known. He was never married, and has no relatives in this city. His remains were taken to Canada and to-day will be interred in the family burial ground.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

A Battle Near Denny's Station—Muskets and Pistols Used—The Prussian Army Arrested—The French Retreat Over Herron's Hill.

The first engagement of the Franco Prussian war—so far as Pittsburgh is concerned—took place on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in one man getting wounded in the head and two others getting a thumb shot away. About two o'clock Saturday afternoon Lieut. Irwin and the police in his district were alarmed by the fierce rattle of musketry proceeding from a point on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the head of Laurel street, Tenth ward, and near Denny Station. On hastening to the spot it was observed that a pitched battle was in progress, and he was obliged to retire for reinforcements. It soon became apparent that the huge red and white object lately viewed by the citizens of the Rhine had put in an appearance on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Denny Station. Four Prussian officers of the German cause, named Joseph Myers, Bill Hahns, Alphonse Kiesel and Henry Van Demmel were battling for the Fatherland, and discharged repeated loads of buck and ball cartridges at a French army contractor named Herron on the opposite side of the railroad track, who was also engaged in the warfare. The French were armed with inferior muskets, and after the first volley should run cross the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and loaded and fired with remarkable celerity in the direction of their assailants, one of whom was wounded in the head. A panic ensued, and the French army, seeing the wounded man in the midst amidst a shower of balls made a hasty retreat over Herron's Hill.

The Allegheny contingent was greatly accelerated by the arrival of Lieut. Irwin with a squad of police, and the unprovoked attack upon the Prussian sharpshooters by the French army contractor. Seeing their escape, after maintaining the fight for nearly an hour. Alas! for the Prussians, they were taken in the rear, fighting heavily and driving their assailants from the field, they scattered mutually, and, of the latter, they were arrested, and those unable to give bail were locked up for a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct. Warrants are issued for the arrest of the entire French army, and it is not improbable that they will be brought before the Deputy Mayor to-day.

The Deputy Mayor and the police force intend to pursue and capture the red planet of war for the sake of making an example of him, bottom in the outer wards, and if possible the entire French army will be captured and placed in the seventeenth ward station house.

AQUATIC.

The Race on Saturday—Miller the Winner—Time 26:15—Challenge Accepted—Female Aquatics.

There was a large crowd out to witness the scull race on the Monongahela course, on Saturday afternoon. The race was between Rooney Miller, of the McKee Club, and E. Morris, of the Clipper Club, distance three miles and a half to Davis and return, and for a purse of four hundred dollars. The race originated from the regatta of the Howard Boat Club Rose's Grove on the Fourth of July, when Miller and Morris, both of the association challenged Morris. The contestants met on the course at appointed time, and at half past five o'clock, and the referee John Hamill gave the signal to start at five minutes before six. The start was fine, Miller being provided with people, and there were a large number of boats following. Morris soon took the lead, but near the point was passed by Miller and turned the buoy several lengths in advance of his competitor. He kept the lead and came into the starting point in one thousand five hundred dollars to answer a charge of rape preferred by Sidney Ann Dunlavey, a married woman. The offence is alleged to have been committed at Smith's house on the 19th of July last.

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Wm. Wright	Isaac B. Wright.
Nathaniel Sutton	David B Sutton.
	John H. Hospelside.
Charles Gerlacker	———

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Francis C. Luther	Dorothea M Luther	$1,000
James M. Jones	Mary Jones	———
	James Hemphill	10,000
H. D. Brecht	Louis J. Brecht	10,000
Wm. A. Creative	Sarah J. Mueller	1,000
Phillip Kaufman	Jacob Kaufman	1,000
John Reinhart	C. D. Reinhart	400
Wm. B. Martin	Jacob Martin	1,000
Addison Foster	Isabella Foster	500
Mary L. Foster	John C. Bell	90
Hugh Sallie	Thomas Darkin	3,000
Jacob Haas	Johanna Haas	10,000
James Reinden	Alice Reinden	1,000
John Maroney	Thomas Maroney	500
N. P. Pearson	S. W. Pearson	9,000
Robert J. Smith	Sarah A. Smith	2,000
Johanna Lynch	A. Lisk	1,000
Elizabeth Spratt	L. H. Edmundson	1,000
Edward Barclay	Thomas Brown	1,000
Walter Burke	Mary Burke	2,000
Margaret Weakous	D. Weakous	2,000
Alex. Dickson	Jane D. Dickson	2,000
John Straus	Catharine Straus	75
Patrick Masterton	James Salisbury	100
Jacob Koagle	M. made Koagle	2,000

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

A Large Number of Firms Swindled—The Operators Arrested.

About the first of July last Mr. Sawyer, of the firm of J. H. Sawyer & Co., carried on a building at Hartford, Conn., from a man named Mather, for the purpose of carrying on the boot and shoe finding business. The firm had also hired a lock-box at the postoffice, and received a large number of letters. Suspicion, however, soon arose as to the character of the firm, and upon investigation it was found to be a bogus affair. A. Hotstein, of this city, was one of the victims, having shipped ten packages of leather, valued at $800. L. L. Loomer & Son, of Birmingham, and D. B. Saunpers, of Boston, had also made small shipments. The firm had written letters to A. & J. Groezinger, of this city, C. & F. Hurkson, Chester; J. C. Watkins, Waterloo N. Y.; Talcott & Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; Waugegan Hide & Leather Co., Waukegan, Ill.; Aaron Ramsey & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Keith & Leeks, Montpelier, Vt; Farwell & Baker, Waterton, N. Y., and H. Berry, Meadville, Pa. The business of the firm, however, was of very short duration. They commenced in a large scale, and had written letters to dealers all over the country, including quite a number in this vicinity, but so far, only the name of Hotstein above given has been ascertained. The new firm had laid the foundation for what would an extensive business and amass a handsome fortune, but fortunately, a majority of the writers, replying to orders for goods, required references, which the swindlers declined furnishing in advance. These unlooked for letters in a measure put a damper on the young men, and after a very short time they failed to their appreciation.

Several days ago P. Jewell's Sons, of Hartford, received a letter from a leading leather manufacturer in Buffalo, inquiring as to the responsibility of H. Sawyer & Co., who had given an order for leather to be shipped to them. A clerk error Jewell sent this letter to the police authorities, and they started in pursuit of the swindlers, who had gone to Boston. Sawyer & Co. was arrested in the Kelnit Lean sent out in the Boston papers, fighting over the battle, "I No More But Remane Yours Tully frenk."

Thieves Foiled.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday two thieves attempted to effect an entrance into the house of Mr. Alfred Graebing, on Pike street, Allegheny, by way of the rear of the livery stable, and had handed considerable money during the day, and this fact, doubtless induced the thieves to attempt the robbery. They attempted to gain an entrance through a back window, which was open, but the noise they heard the noise at the door, and on looking out of the window, discovered two men at the door. They escaped for the time, however, had been removed by some members of the family, and the thieves were of little service to the thieves. Mr. Graebing did not fire upon them, and when he gave the alarm the thieves escaped.

Election of Teachers.

The following teachers have been elected for the ensuing year, in the Second ward schools: Principal—E. M. Still. Assistant Principal—Miss Eliza McElroy. Primary Department—Miss Rachel McClane, Miss Sarah Haley, Miss H. A. Graham, Mrs. Annie Summerville, Miss M. J. Long, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Mary B. Kingsley, Willing—Miss Mary D. Lackey, Miss Meeting—Miss Mary Moss, Miss Sallie A. Pruitt, Miss Sarah J. Payne, Miss Sarah A. Hutchinson. Primary Department—Miss Jennie Mackrell, Miss M. Hallowell, Miss F. R. Smith, Miss B. P. Wilmerow, Miss Blanche Gordon, Miss M. C. Bolger, Miss Annie L. Ellis, Miss Susie Hunter, Miss Eva Bolton, Mi